DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel X. ZATURDAG den 7den DECEMBER, 1822. N. 49.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, *Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden*

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANT'Z-LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbÿnacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

Hebben, voor de rust, goede orde en veiligheid dezer kolonien, noodig geoordeeld de genen die, wegens de betrekking waarin zÿ met den persoon van L. V. Ducoudraÿ Holstein gestaan hebben, onlangs op dit eiland aangekomen, doch wederom van hetzelve zÿn vertrokken, bÿ deze stellig te verbieden om alhier of op eenig der onderhoorige eilanden Bonaire of Aruba te rug te keeren, als zullende zÿ daarop niet toegelaten maar dadelÿk uit de kolonie verzonden worden, zelfs, naar bevind van zaken, tot hun vertrek toe, in hechtenis worden gebragt en gehouden; wordende dus alle schippers van vaartuigen, op dit of op de onderhoorige eilanden varende, gewaarschouwd om wel zorg te dragen geen der bedoelde personen mede te brengen, alzoo zÿ zich zelven daardoor zullen in ongelegenheid stellen en in de verpligting bevinden van de zoodanige derzelve welke zÿ mogten hebben medegebragt, terstond uit de kolonie naar elders te vervoeren.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 2den December 1822, het tiende jaar van Z. M.'s regering.

(w. g.) CANTZ'LAAR.

Ter Ordonnantie van Zÿne Excellentie,

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad, den 4den daaraanvolgende.

(w. g.) W. PRINCE, Gouv. Sec.

LOTERY.

DE ondergeteekende geeft mits deze kennis aan het Publiek, als dat hy in zyn vorige advertissement geadverteert heeft om op den 10den dezer te trekken, en de Geinterresseer dens opgeroepen heeft om te komen Fourneren, maar tot zyne groote leedwezen, is hy ter leur gesteld geworden, doordien er niet genoegzaam gefourneerd zyn geworden, en nog genoegzaam overgebleven zyn om te Fourneren, een getal uitmakende van 140 Billetten, dus de onderge teekende zich niet in staat vind om de overige Billetten met zyn avans te kunnen spelen, zekerlyk zoude hy wel kunnen spelen, maar mogelyk naderhand veel berouw zoude hebben, en die berouw zoude hem duur komen te staan, hy is een eerlyk man geboren, en hoop een eerlyk man te sterven.

Niettemin mogelyk die genen die nog fourneren moeten zullen op aanstaande Week komen Fourneren volgens hunne beloften, als dan de trekking zal geschieden aanstaande Week, zoo de Loten zig verminderen, tot dat de ondergeteekende zich in staat zal vinden om met zyn avans die te kunnen spelen, waarover nader advertissement gedaan zal worden; hopende dat voor deze geringe Nommers die Klasse niet gelaten zal worden te trekken, en vertrouwende binnen korte dagen deeze Billetten gefourneert zullen worden, ook worden nog nieuwe Billetten verkogt, en een of meer Pryzen zullen moeten bygevoegd worden door de ondergeteekende tot voordeel van de speelders; en ook eenige dagen zal moeten hebben om die Klasse te veranderen.

S. S. DELVALLE,
Directeur der Lotery.

Den 5den December 1822.

Den 6den December 1822.

WAARSCHOUWING.

HET Billet No. 296 der Derde Klasse van de Curaçaosche Lotery verloren geraakt zynde, wordt mits deze ter kennisse der genen die hetzelve mogte in bezit hebben gebragt, dat wanneer dat nummer met prys of premie by de trekking der 4de Klasse mogten uitkomen, aan den vorigen Eigenaar van hetzelve zal uitbetaald worden.

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 6den December 1822.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalficeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Broden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als:

De Fransche Broden 16, en
De Ronde Broden 17 oncen

Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
SALOMON BULTE, Eerste Klerk.

EDICTALE CITATIE!

MET prealabel consent van Zyne Excellentie PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schout by Nacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar, &c. &c. &c.

DOET de Weledele Gestrenge Heer MR ISAAC JOHANNES RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER, Raad Fiskaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, als daartoe by resolutie van den Edelen Achtbaren Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie de dato 10den October dezes jaars geautoriseerd.

DAGVAARDEN allen en een iegelyk welken vermenen mogten, eenig regt, actie of pretentie te hebben op de LADING van de Brik EENDRAGT, laatst gevoerd door Kapitein LEONARD SISTARE, onder Nederlandsche Vlag alhier binnen geloopen en aangehaald, en welke *ad opus jus habentium* by nadere resolutie van dezen Raad de dato15denNovember dezes jaars, op Publieke Vendu zal worden verkocht, tegens de Ordinaire Sessie van den Raad van Civiele en Criminele Justitie dezes Eilands, die gehouden zal worden den 6den Maart Een Duizend Acht Honderd Drie en Twintig; ten einde aldaar te komen aanhooren zoodanig Eisch en Conclusie, als gemelde Heer Raad Fiskaal *ex officio* staande Rolle tegens gemelde Lading of provenu derzelve, zal willen doen en nemen; en verder voort te procederen als naar style, alles op pœne dat tegens de non Comparanten zal worden geprocedeerd by defaut en verstek van actie, met injunctie van *Perpetuum Silentium*.

Aldus voor de tweede maal gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, en in de Willemstad op Curaçao den 29sten November 1822.

H. R. HAYUNGA, Secretaris.

TRANSLATION.

CITATION BY EDICT.

WITH previous obtained consent from His Excellency PAUL RALPH CANTZ'LAAR, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Rear Admiral in the service of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Governor of Curaçao and its Dependencies, Bonaire and Aruba, and Commander in Chief of the Military and naval forces in the same, &c. &c. &c.

DOTH the Honourable Doctor ISAAC JOHANNES RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER, Councillor Fiscal of this Island and its Dependencies, and as being thereto authorized by resolution of the Honourable Council of Civil and Criminal Justice, bearing date the 10th of October of this year,

SUMMON all and every person or persons, who may conceive to have any right, action or pretention on the CARGO of the Brig EENDRAGT, lately commanded by Captain LEONARD SISTARE, put in and seized in this port under the Netherland's Flag; and which, by a further resolution of said Council, bearing date the 15th of November of this year, will be sold at Public Auction *ad opus jus habentium*; to appear at the ordinary Session of the Council of Civil and Criminal Justice, which will be held on the 6th of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, in order there to come and hear such claim and conclusion as the said Councillor Fiscal, *ex officio*, in open Court shall be pleased to make and take against the said Cargo or the proceeds thereof; and further to proceed thereon according to the usual mode, on pain of proceeding against the non-appearers by default and privation of action, with injunction of *perpetuum silentium*.

Thus published for the second time in Fort Amsterdam, in the William Town, at Coraçao, the 29th of November, 1822.

(Signed) Dr. H. R. HAYUNGA.

Translated by me,
M. RICARDO, Gov. Int.

Den 22sten November 1822

NAAR AMSTERDAM.

Zal vertrekken tegen den 15den December,

HET NEDERLANDSCHE GALIOOT SCHIP

ALBERTA JACOBA,
Kapitein D. J. DE GROOT.

Voor Vragt of Passage addresseere men zich by J. KLOPPENBURG

Nov. 22, 1822.

FOR AMSTERDAM,

To sail on or about the 15th December,

THE DUTCH GALIOT

ALBERTA JACOBA,
D. J DE GROOT, Master.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. KLOPPENBURG.

Den 5den Dec. 1822.

WAARSCHOUWING.

DE Raad Fiscaal dezes en onderhoorige Eilanden, als hiertoe speciaal by Zyne Excellentie den Schout by Nagt, Gouverneur geautoriseert en gelast, maakt by deze elk en een ieder bekend, dat de persoon van Philip Mens de Broyer, gedeporteerde by ministerieel besluit dd. 27sten September 1821, gansch en al tot de uitoeffening der judicieel practyk, inhabil en ongequalificeert verklaart zynde, aan denzelve ten overvloede op heden dieswegens is gedaan interdictie, op pœne dat in cas verder daarin mogt voortvaren onder wat prætext ook, hy geinterdiceerde zal worden gestraft met een gevangenis te water en te brood, en met strengere straffe naar bevind van zaken: Wordende zulks tot een ieders narigt gepubliceerd, met affixie ter gewoone plaatse, alles onder inhæsie van de Raads Fiscaals waarschouwing deze aangaande in de Curaçaosche Courant van den 4den January ll. geplaatst.

De Raad Fiscaal voornoemd,
RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER.

Den 3den December 1822.

DE ondergeteekende in kwaliteit als Penningmeester van de Begrafnis Societeit *d'Eensgezindheid*, en speciaal geautoriseerd zynde door de Heeren Commissarissen tot het Bestuur MR. I. J. RAMMELMAN ELSEVIER en J. J. BEAUJON; doet hier mede openlyk bekend maken: Dat de Leden des gemelden Sociteits, die nalaatig zyn gebleven derzelve deugdelyk verschuldigde Contributie gelden, bepaaldelyk sedert het begin dezes Jaars, en gedurende den afloop van het vorige Jaar 1821, behoorlyk te voldoen; nu op ultimo dezer maand, en dus by het einde dezes Jaars, niet verder als Leden onzer voormelde Sociteit mogen aangemerkt worden, en dien ten gevolge, hunne namen op de lyst, zonder de minste onderscheid of aanzien van personen, dadelyk worden geroyeerd.

Heeren Commissarissen bewogen door het gevoel der waarde en loflyke bedoeling, zoo wel als de overtuiging der zeer nuttige uitwerking van het goede instituut, welks instandhouding hoofdzakelyk door de prompte betaling der driemaandelyksche Contributien (een gering doch tevens maatschappelyke benoodigdheid) geeffektueerd moet blyven; vinden zich in de verplichting, temeer thans door gebrek van gereede penningen by het foods; billyk en rechtmatig, ook ultimatelyk by dezen, de voorzeide belanghebbende Leden, welmeenend aantemanen, en vriendschappelyk te verzoeken om, ter vermyding van hun eigen nadeel, *al het verschuldigde* met den afloop dezes Jaars, betamelyk en naar de dringende vereischte der Societeit's behoeften, te willen vereffenen.

LUCAS HANSZ.

Blanks for Sale

At the Printing-Office.

Bills of Exchange, in Dutch, English and Spanish.

Bills of Lading, in Dutch, English, Spanish and French.

Prices Current in Dutch and English.

Para vender en la Imprenta.

LETRAS DE CAMBIO, y CONOCIMIENTOS, en la lengua Española.

Den 6den December 1822.

PUBLIEKE VERKOOPING,

Op Maandag den 9den dezer des morgens om 10 uur zal de ondergeteekende vóór het Pakhuis van de Heeren BING & JUTTING aan de meest biedende verkoopen :

De snel zeilende gekoperde Hollandsche schoener



PRINS FREDERIK.

Leggende aan de Werf van de Heeren H. VAN DER MEULEN, & Co. in de beste order, hare Masten, Sparren, Zeilen en Want geheel nieuw, en daarom zonder eenige onkosten naar zee gezonden worden.

De konditien zullen op de plaats en dag der Verkooping worden bekend gemaakt.

JOSIAS PARDO.

December 6, 1822.

PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday the 9th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold by the undersigned, at the Store of Messrs. BING & JUTTING

The fast sailing coppered Dutch schooner



PRINS FREDERIK,

Laying at the Wharf of Messrs. H. VAN DER MEULEN, & Co. in perfect repair, her Masts, Spars, Sails and Rigging, being quite new, and may consequently be sent to sea without any expense.

Conditions of Sale will be made known at the place and day of Vendue.

JOSIAS PARDO,

Den 6den December 1822.

KENNIS GEVING.

DE gene die by misgissing op Donderdag morgen een Paraplue uit het Drukkery Kantoor genomen had, wordt verzocht vriendelyk dezelve terug te bezorgen.

December 6, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE Gentleman, who perhaps by mistake, took an Umbrella from the Printing Office on Thursday morning, is requested to be so kind as return it.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

29.	golet	Vestal, Ireland,	New York

DECEMBER.

2.	——	Anna Catharina, Laroche,	Sp. kust
	brik	Anna Elizabeth,	Norfolk
	golet	La Grande Louisa, Chust,	St. Domingo
	——	Adm. van der Capellen, Rosman,	dito
3.	bark	Two Friends, Silvaster,	St. Thomas
	golet	Dorothea, Evertsz,	Porto Rico
	——	Madison, De Leon,	Coro
4.	bark	Leonora, Frolyk,	Spaansche kust
	golet	Morgenstar, Craane,	Bonaire
5.	——	Las Hermanas, Evertsz,	Aruba
	brik	Matteawan, Coffin,	New York
	golet	Argo, Wilhes,	Porto Rico

UITGEKLAARD—NOVEMBER.

29.	bark	Leonora, Frolyk,	Spaansche kust
	golet	Pike, Wills,	St. Thomas
	bark	Vergenoeging, Coudeville,	dito
	——	Kleine Maria, Rotje,	Porto Rico
	golet	Maria, Robin,	dito

DECEMBER.

2.	——	Twee Vrienden, Bartolotte,	St. Domingo
	brik	Ladies' Delight, Scribner,	New York
3.	golet	Jacoba, Craane, jr.	St. Domingo
	——	Cherub, Masson,	Baltimore
	——	Cecilia, Hampton,	Gibraltar
4.	——	Cornelia, Möller,	St. Thomas
	——	Favorite, Van Starkenborgh,	dito
5.	——	Saturnus, Scheonewolf,	Aruba
	——	Anna, Dominguez,	Porte Rico
	——	Argo, Wilhes,	Maracayb
	——	Guayrina, Sierra,	La Guayro
	brik	Guillome, Dronit,	Guadeloupe

Gisteren zynde de verjaring des geboorten dags van Zyne Koninglyke Hoogheid Willem Frederik George Lodewyk Prins van Oranje, waren vroeg in den morgen al de fortressen en schepen in de haven met vlaggen versierd.—Ten 10 ure had men groote parade van het garnisoen in het Fort Amsterdam, en des middags werden er saluten door de Artillerie Kompagnie en Z. M.'s brik de Zwaluwe gedaan. Ter eere van den dag onthaalde Zyne Excellentie een groot gezelschap op een dinée op het Gouvernements Pen.

De alhier van Coro door de schoener Madison, schipper de Leon, aangebragte tyding der herneming van Maracaybo op den 27sten ll. by de Columbiaansche troepen, schynt algemeenlyk ongeloofbaar, voor die genen die men veronderstellen kan den wezenlyken staat der zaken van generaal Morales te kennen. Wy wagen zelven niet onze gedachte hierover te geven; maar wy vernemen dat wanneer Maracaybo wezenlyk op den 26sten hernomen is, dat een der Spaansche oorlogs vaartuigen, welke op den 24sten van hier vertrokken zyn, reeds zoude terug zyn. Wy vernemen buitendien, dat het fregat de Ligera dikwyls sedert dat hetzelve van hier vertrokken is, ter hoogte van Aruba gezien werd, kruizende tusschen dat eiland en den ingang van de golf van Maracaybo.—Wy hebben tevens berigten van Aruba, meldende, de aankomst van een vaartuig aldaar, welke op den 24sten ll. Maracaybo verlaten heeft, en zoo men zegt heeft hetzelve geene tyding medegebragt, van geen gevegt welke plaats zoude gehad hebben tusschen de twistende partyen, sedert het laatste gevegt aan de grenzen van Garabuya op den 13den laatstleden. Binnen weinige dagen, misschien weinige uren, en het geheim zal zich ontwikkelen.

Met het grootste leedwezen moeten wy het verlies van de Amerikaansche schoener de Cecilia, kapitein J. H. Hampton, naar Gibraltar bestemd, bekend maken. De Cecilia zeilde uit deze haven verleden Woensdag nadenmiddag, en omtrent 10 ure van denzelfden avond terwyl zy de west punt van dit eiland rond zeilde, werd ontdekt dat zy een lek gesprongen had, en volgens haar dadelyk vullen met water is te vermoeden dat een van hare planken gesprongen was. Alle moeite van den kapitein en het volk om het vaartuig te redden was zonder gevolg; menschelyke krachten waren nutteloos, het water stroomde met zulke hevigheid naar binnen, dat in minder dan een half uur sedert het ontdekt werd dat het vaartuig lek was, hetzelve omtrent eene myl van de wal zonk, en met de grootste moeite redden de kapitein, het volk en een passagier zich in eene boot, maar zonder het geringste met zich te nemen, dan alleen de kleederen die zy aan hadden. De lading bestond hoofdzakelyk uit Cacao die zamen met het vaartuig geschat wordt 30,000 patienjes waardig te zyn.

De inwoners aan de kust worden eerbiedigd verzocht om hetgeen daar mogt aanspoelen optezamelen, en berigt daarvan te geven op het kantoor van dit Weekblad, waarvoor hen zal toegekend worden.

Wy vernemen dat de geconsigneerde, de Heer Curiel, dadelyk na het vernemen van het ongeluk, hetwelk de Cecilia was overgekomen, een vaartuig naar de kust heeft afgezonden, om hetgeen daar mogt aandryven optevisschen.

Wy vernemen dat de Amerikaansche brik de Eliza, van New York naar dit eiland bestemd, welke op den 25sten laatstleden ten één ure smorgens op strand liep, byna geheellyk verloren is. Een gedeelte der lading is gered, och ter geheel beschadigd.

De brik Matteawan, kapt. Coffin, met 16 dagen reis van New York, kwam Woensdag alhier aan. Met dit vaartuig hebben wy onze geregelde pakken nieuwspapieren van New York tot den 16den laatstleden ontvangen.

Een artikel in één dezer nieuwspapieren, sprekende dat de Columbiaansche vlag in deze kolonie toegelaten wordt zegt, " Dit staat gelyk met de erkenning van hunne onafhankelykheid, en zal ongetwyfeld hoogst voordeelig voor Curaçao zyn, wyl er dubbeld het bedrag der voorbrengsels ingevoerd zal worden. Het is tot groot genoegen van allen, behalven de Spanjaarden."

De brik Henriette, kapt. Akkerman, kwam op den 12den November te New York aan.

De Britsche oorlogs schoener Speedwell, en de V. S. schoener de Peacock, hebben zamen vyf roovers vaartuigen genomen, één voerende negen stukken, één vyf en drie kleine vaartuigen geladen met goederen. Zy vernielden tevens een klein vaartuig, en eene hoeveelheid eigendommen aan de wal binnen de haven van Baai Honda. Men heeft het gouvernement van Cuba hierover onderhouden, het zond een detachement van 200 mannen over land. Op den 9den October zyn er twee gewapende schoeners, vier lanches en twee booten met 200 mannen vertrokken in navorsching der zeeroovers. Dit gedrag aan de zyde van het gouvernement, om met de Amerikanen en Engelschen mede te werken, zal zonder twyfel paal en perk stellen aan deze snoode handteering, welke onmogelyk is te bewerken zonder den bystand van landmagt.

Men heeft te Havana tydingen ontvangen, dat het Britsche gouvernement eindelyk deszelfs aandacht ernstiglyk gewend heeft, tot het onderwerp van zeeroovery in de West Indien. Er is voor 10 snel zeilende schoeners gekontrakteerd, welke binnen de veertien dagen tyd volkomen gereed zullen zyn, en terstond afgezonden worden om in de West Indische zeeën te kruizen.

Eene Spaansche vloot onlangs te Havana uitgerust, was wezenlyk in vervolg der zeeroovers, en heeft eenigen pryzen gemaakt.

De officieren der Spaansche brik de Palmira, welke door de V. S. schoener Grampus binnen Charleston zyn opgebragt geworden, zyn allen met de uitzondering van één uit de gevangenis ontslagen. De officier die aangehouden is, wordt ten laste gelegd, dat hy de manschappen van zyne booten belast had, zekere artikels der lading van een Amerikaansch vaartuig te plunderen. Het scheepsvolk van de Palmira is tevens aangehouden om te verantwoorden, voor verscheidene overtredingen waarmede zy beschuldigd worden.

Kapt. J. Elton, van de V. S. brik de Spark, welke eenige maanden geleden hier was, stierf te Norfolk, na eene kwynende ziekte, in den ouderdom van 37 jaren.

De brik de Rebecca & Sally, kapt. Ravens, met 13 dagen reize van New York, kwam gisteren alhier aan; by welke gelegenheid wy nieuwspapieren tot den 20sten ontvangen hebben, dezelve behelzen weinige tyding meer dan de ontvangene nieuwspapieren met de Matteawan.

De Commercial Advertiser van den 18den meldt dat " zoodra het gouvernement van St. Fé vernomen had, van den voortgang van Morales tegen Maracaybo, er twee expressen terstond naar generaal Bolivar toegezonden waren, hen bevelende zyne terugkomst van Guayaquil op St. Fé zonder de minste tyd verwyl te bewerkstelligen."

De Heer Philip Lyon, kwam als passagier in de Rebecca & Sally.

Een vaartuig op den 12den November te Baltimore uit Brazilie aangekomen, bragt nieuwspapieren van Buenos Ayres tot den 7den, en die van Rio tot den 26sten September.

De prins regent staat om als keizer van Brazilien op den 12den October gekroond te worden.

Er werden toebereidselen gemaakt voor die gebeurtenis zoo wel als ter verdediging tegen Portugal, ingeval er door haar eenige tegenstand gedaan worde aan de nieuwe orde van zaken.

Om het eerste oogmerk te bereiken, zoude men geldligting doen om bogen van overwinningen, &c. &c. opterigten; en voor het tweede heeft het gouvernement reeds 400,000 mrs. van de kooplieden geleend. Omtrent 400 Europische Portugesen, hebben passagie voor Europa besproken, en staan binnen weinige dagen te vertrekken, men vermoedde dat er binnen kort veel meer zoude volgen.

Er zyn 8000 man troepen reeds binnen, en rondom de stad van Rio aangeworven, en het gouvernement prestte zonder ophouden om het getal te vermeerderen.

Twee oorlogs vaartuigen worden uitgerust, en al de blootgestelde punten aan de kusten zouden versterkt worden.

Alle personen, het zy Europeanen of inboorlingen, die tegen het nieuwe gouvernement zyn, hebben orders ontvangen om te vertrekken, den genen die aan de zeehaven wonen, zyn 30 dagen vergund, en in de binnen landen 60.

PORTO RICO EXPEDITIE.

Uit de Nationale Intelligencer van den 25sten October.

GEHEIMVOLLE ONDERNEMING.—Onze lezers zullen heden onder het paragraaf Curaçao een verhaal van eene revolutionaire onderneming van eene nieuwe zoort vinden.

Men heeft de zaak niet zoo naauwkeurig berigt als het behoorde te zyn, maar wy hebben onderrigtingen bekomen die veel van het gebrekkige ophelderen.

Deze uitrusting voor Porto Rico die te Curaçao opgehouden is, is eene tweede Amelia Eiland onderneming. Men gelooft dat de personen die aan deze zaak deel hebben, door geene natie hoegenaamd gevolmagtigd zyn; en dat het gelukkig is dat zy verhindert zyn verder te gaan, anders zouden zy zich aan het lot aller zeeroovers schuldig gemaakt hebben.

Het schynt dat Porto Rico het voorwerp hunner bestemming was, maar allewaarschynlykst was het toevallig gekozen, het geheel heeft het voorkomen eener speculative onderneming, stoutmoedig genoeg, maar verkeerd aangeraden en nog slechter uitgevoerd.

Het doet ons leed te vernemen dat onder de ingescheepte personen verscheidene aanzienlyke Amerikaansche burgers en jongelingen van goede familie zyn, die gevolgelyk, niet alleen de wetten van hun eigen land, maar ook de wet der natien tegen zich hebben. Wat razerny bekruipt hen die een land van overvloed en gerustheid verlaten, waar veld genoeg is om alle nuttige geestvermogens uittebreiden, in het zoeken van geluk, en weelde om zonder naarstigheid te bekomen, en eere die hunne bezitters, ingevolge ontegenstrydbare wetten, tot eene dood leidt als zy in eene beschaafde maatschappy ontmoet worden.

Wy hebben eenige wonderbare byzonderheden aangaande deze onderneming die wy voor tegenwoordig nog terug houden. Van alle plannen eener staatkundige dwaling die ooit ondernomen zyn is dit zeker het zonderbaarste. Als of de zaak op zich zelfs nog niet onverantwoordelyk genoeg was, hebben zy het nog daardoor gemaakt, dat zy ondernomen hebben, om Amerikaansche vaartuigen te dwingen om hen de middelen tot vervoering te verschaffen.

Wy hopen dat de individuen die in deze zaak betrokken zyn, zich bescheiden zullen gedragen, en zich verstrooid hebben; zoo niet, weten wy waarlyk niet wat lot hen te voorspellen.

Een Heer, die te Newbern, N. C. uit St. Bartholomews is aangekomen, berigt, dat gedurende de maand September verscheidene vaartuigen aldaar, van de verschillende havens der V. S. zyn aangekomen; elke van hun had omtrent twintig passagiers aan boord, meestal kreolen en negers. Na eenige dagen in de haven te zyn, begonnen zy manschappen te werven, proclamatien uitgeven en hun voornemens bekend maakten om Porto Rico in opstand te brengen. Er is hiervan kennis aan den Gouverneur van Porto Rico gegeven; dien ten gevolge, zyn er verscheidene personen, waaronder twee kooplieden zich bevinden op dat eiland, op verdenking van in de zaak ingewikkeld te zyn in hechtenis genomen. Al de vaartuigen met de uitzondering van een, zynde eene schoener, door het gouvernement aangehouden, vóór dat de berigt gever van daar vertrokken was, hebben St. Bartholomews verlaten.

Uittreksel eenes briefs van eenen officier aan boord de V. S. schip Cyane, gedagteekend La Guayra, den 15den October 1822.

" Op den 4den dezer kwamen wy alhier aan. Wy vonden de V. S. schoener Alligator, hebbende een konvooi van Amerikaansche koopvaardy vaartuigen voor de Mona Passaat. De Alligator was aangehouden twee of drie dagen vóór onze aankomst, op verzoek der kooplieden om hunne eigendommen aan boord van dezelve te redden. Eene algemeene vrees heeft hen bevangen by het hooren dat generaal Morales Maracaybo ingenomen heeft, en in verwachting dat hy terstond op Caracas zoude aanrukken. Er is hier een aantal Amerikaansche kooplieden en vele Amerikanen in dienst der Patriotten, die slecht betaald worden, en geheel ontevreden met hunnen toestand zyn. Zoo Generaal Morales Caracas in neemt, zal La Guayra terstond vallen, en een onnoemlyk schat in eigendom-

men verloren gaan. Kapt. Spence is thans op Caracas met kolonel Todd. Morales is een behendig knaap en zeer gevreesd. Het gantsche eskader der Patriotten ligt thans alhier, zynde door een Spaansche fregat en eene brik binnen gejaagd. Verscheidene onzer manschappen hebben kenteeken der koorts."

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Birth of His Royal Highness Willem Frederik George Lodewyk, Prince of Orange, the different forts and shipping in the harbour displayed their colours early in the morning. At ten o'clock a grand parade of the garrison took place in Fort Amsterdam; and at noon royal salutes were fired by the artillery company, and His Majesty's brig Swallow. In honor of the day His Excellency the Governor entertained a large party at dinner, at the Government Penn.

The news brought from Coro by the schooner Madison, De Leon, master, of the recapture of Maracaybo on the 26th ult. by the Columbian troops, appears to be generally discredited by those persons who may be supposed to know the real situation of general Morales' affairs.— For ourselves we do not wish to hazard an opinion; but we should suppose, that if Maracaybo had actually fallen on the 26th as stated, one of the Spanish vessels of war, which sailed from this port on the 24th, would have returned before now; besides we learn that the Ligera has been frequently seen, since she left this, off Aruba, crusing between that island and the entrance to the Gulf of Maracaybo. We have also accounts from Aruba, stating the arrival of a vessel there, which left Maracaybo on the 24th November, and she is said to have brought no intelligence of any action having been fought between the contending parties since the battle which was took place on the lines of Garabuya on the 13th ultimo. A few days more, perhaps a few hours, and the mystery will be developed.

It is with much regret we have to notice the loss of the American schooner Cecilia, captain J. H. Hampton, bound to Gibraltar. The Cecilia sailed from this port on the afternoon of Wednesday last, and about 10 o'clock the same night, while hauling round the west end of this island, it was discovered that she had sprung a leak; and, from the circumstance of her filling almost immediately with water it is supposed that one of the butts must have started. Every exertion of the captain and crew to save the vessel, proved unavailing: indeed human exertions were useless, the water rushed in upon them with such impetuosity that in less that half an hour from the time it was discovered the vessel was leaking, she went to the bottom, about a mile from the land; and it was with the greatest difficulty that the captain, crew, and one passenger saved themselves in the boat, but without a single article of any description, except what clothing they had on. The cargo consisted chiefly of cocoa, which together with the vessel, is estimated to have been worth thirty thousand dollars.

The inhabitants on the coast are respectfully requested to collect any of the effects that might be washed on shore; and any information thereof will be thankfully received at the Office of this paper.

We understand that the consignee, Mr. Cuziel, immediately on hearing of the misfortune that had befallen the Cecilia, despatched a vessel to the coast, for the purpose of picking up any articles that might be found floating.

We understand that the American brig Eliza, from New York to this island, which went ashore about one o'clock in the morning of the 24th inst. will be almost totally lost. A part of the cargo has been saved, and brought here in a damaged state.

The brig Matteawan, Coffin, 16 days from New York, arrived on Wednesday. By this vessel we received our regular files of New York papers to the 16th ultimo.

An article in one of these papers, speaking of the Columbian flag being admitted into this colony, says—"This is equivalent to an acknowledgement of their independence, and will no doubt prove highly beneficial to Curaçao, as there will be twice the amount of produce brought into that island. It has given great satisfaction to all except the Spaniards."

The brig Henrietta, Akkerman, arrived at New York, from this Island on the 12th November.

The British schooner of war Speedwell, and U. S. schooner Peacock, have captured, in company, five piratical vessels, one mounting nine guns, one five, and three small vessels laden with goods. They also destroyed one small vessel, and a quantity of property on shore at the harbour of Baya Honda. A representation of this having been made to the government of Cuba, the governor ordered a detachment of 200 men by land, two schooners of war, four launches, and two armed boats with 200 men, on the 9th October, in pursuit of the piratical gang. This movement on the part of the government, to co-operate with the Americans and English, will no doubt put a stop to this nefarious business, which it would be utterly impossible to effect, without the assistance of land forces.

Information had reached Havana, that the British government had at last turned their attention seriously to the subject of piracy in the West Indies; ten fast sailing schooners had been contracted for, which were to be completed in 14 days time, and dispatched immediately to cruize in the West India seas.

A Spanish fleet, recently fitted out at Havana, was actively pursuing the pirates, and had made some captures.

The officers of the Spanish brig Palmyra, which was carried into Charleston by the U. S. schooner Grampus, with one exception, have been discharged from confinement. The officer detained stands charged with having directed his boat's crew to plunder certain articles of the cargo of an American vessel. The crew of the Palmyra have likewise been detained to answer for several offences of which some of them have been guilty.

London papers to the 29th September, and Liverpool to the 1st October had been received at New York.

Nothing new of a political nature had transpired in England since the last accounts.

The summer had been very fine, and the productions of the earth both there and on the continent, had been most abundant.

The business of the then appoaching congress of Verona, it was conjectured, would not materially alter the present state of things. The French ministry are understood to be hostile to the adoption of violent measures in regard to Spain, and the English cabinet will not be forward to engage in new wars. The accounts from Greece are so various, it is difficult to form any satisfactory judgment respecting the state of the struggle there—or to prophesy as to its issue. If Russia preserves her neutrality, the revolution must fail.

The accounts received through various channels, from the Morea, appear to confirm the previous intelligence of the discomfiture and almost total destruction of the Turkish corps which had penetrated into the Morea. The head of the Pacha of Salonicha, who commanded it, was presented to the senate at Argos on the 20th ultimo, and there remained in the hands of the Greeks, as the fruits of their successes on the 15th 16th 17th Sep. 3000 prisoners, 2000 horses, and 200 camels. The remains of the Turkish troops had fled to Corinth, and as it is said that, on the 18th, a negotiation was opened for the surrender of the place, and that the Turks, as a proof of their sincerity, had evacuated the citadel. Letters from Argos state that a Greek fleet of 90 sail was on its way to Patras; and on the 9th Sep. it was reported at Corfu, that it had fallen in with and attacked the Turkish fleet off Zante, and succeeded in taking six or seven small frigates and corvettes, and in sinking several others; that six Turkish vessels took shelter in Murto, and the rest sought shelter in Zante.

It is said that by the death of the marquis of Londonderry a material objection has been removed to the acknowledgment of South American independence. This measure, to which his lordship was particularly averse, is said to be viewed in a more favourable light by his successor. Should it be carried into effect, it is understood that a liquidation at par of all the claims of British subjects upon the Columbian government will take place as a preliminary, including the debts contracted on their account by Sir Gregor Mac Gregor.

Captain J. Elton of the U. S. brig Spark, which a few months ago visited this colony, died lately at Norfolk, after a lingering illness, in the 37th year of his age.

The brig Rebecca & Sally, Ravens, master, 13 days from New York, arrived yesterday, by which we received papers to the 21st ult. They contain very little intelligence in addition to the papers brought by the Matteawan.

The Commercial Advertiser of the 18th states, that "As soon as the government of St. Fé heard of the success of general Morales against Maracaybo, two expresses were immediately sent to general Bolivar, ordering his return from Guayaquil to St. Fé without loss of time."

Mr. Philip Lyon came passenger in the Rebecca & Sally.

An arrival at Baltimore, on the 12th November, from the Brazils, brought Buenos Ayrean papers to the 7th, and Rio to the 26th September.

The prince Regent is to be crowned emperor of the Brazils on the 12th Oct.

Preparations were making for that event as well as for defence against Portugal, in case of any resistance offered by her to the new order of things.

For the first purpose subscriptions were to be raised to erect triumphal arches, &c. &c.; and for the second government had already borrowed 400,000 mrs. from the merchants. About four hundred European Portuguese had taken passage for Europe, and were expected to sail in a few days—many more it was supposed would follow in a short time.

Eight thousand troops had already been raised in and about the city of Rio, and government was impressing constantly to increase the number.

Two vessels of war were fitting out, and all the exposed points on the coast were about to be fortified.

All persons, whether Europeans or natives, in opposition to the new government, had received orders to depart. Those from the sea ports were allowed thirty days—those from the interior sixty.

To the Editor of the Curaçao Gazette.

Having taken a cursory view of the epistle which appeared in your last number, in reply to Captain Spence's manly Protest, I beg leave concisely to observe:

That it is a very poor production, whether we consider its political theories, or the style and language in which they are clothed.

That it was too great a presumption in a Spanish subaltern officer to answer the official note of an American commander, which bespeaks cowardice in his superior, who prudently kept themselves aloof, and arrogance on his part, to personify them.

That he has been extremely disrespectful in thus branding the character of the American government and American citizens; who will however, despise him, and treat his rhapsodies with contempt.

That the government of the U. S. shall, when necessary, support the Protest of Capt. Spence, and prove, that an American officer never protests in vain.

That the Americans are as docile and mild in peace, as they are active and vigorous in war and that the swarm of privateers with which they are threatened in case of a war between the U S. and Spain, would in a very few months be safely moored in the port of Baltimore, which in itself alone, is sufficient to carry on a maritime war with the Peninsula.

That the U. S are very far, however, from indulging in such anticipations, and will continue a sincere ally of Spain, as long as the decrees of general Morales are not enforced, and American lives and properties sacrificed at discretion.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

December 4th, 1822.

PORTO RICO EXPEDITION.

From the National Intelligencer of Oct. 25.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—Our readers will find, under the Curaçao head to day, an account of revolutionary movements of a new sort. The matter is not so distinctly stated as it might be, but information has reached us, which supplies much of what is defective.

This expedition to Porto Rico, which is detained at Curaçao, is another Amelia Island affair. It is believed that the persons engaged in the enterprise have no commission from any power whatever; and that it is fortunate that they have been prevented from proceeding farther, lest they should have rendered themselves liable to the fate of all pirates.

Porto Rico, it seems, was the object of their destination; but it was selected by chance, in all probability, the whole matter having the appearance of a mere speculating adventure, bold enough, ill advised and worse digested.

Among the persons embarked in it, we are sorry to learn, are several respectable American citizens, and youths of good family, who are thus setting not only the laws of their own country but the law of nations at defiance. What madness seizes those who fly from a plentiful and peaceful country, where there is room for the exercise of all useful talent, in pursuit of adventures—of wealth to be acquired without industry, and of honors which, according to undisputed law, will doom their possessors, if caught in civilized society, to certain death!

We have some curious particulars of this expedition, which for the present we reserve. Of all the schemes of political errantry ever undertaken, surely this is the most extraordinary.— As if in itself the enterprize were not sufficiently unwarrantable, they have already given character to it by attempting to *force American vessels* to afford them the means of transportation.

We hope to hear that the individuals concerned have taken counsel of discretion, and dispersed. If not, we hardly know what fate to predict for them.

A gentlemen arrived at Newbern, N. C from St. Bartholomews, reports, that during the month of September, several vessels had arrived at that place from different ports of the U. States, each having about twenty passengers, mostly creoles and negroes. After being some time in port, they commenced recruiting men, issued proclamations, and avowed their intention to revolutionize Porto Rico. Information was given to the governor of Porto Rico, in consequence of which several persons in that island, among whom were two merchants, had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the above expedition. The vessels had left St. Bartholomews, with the exception of one, a schooner, which was seized by the government, before the informant sailed.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship Cyane, dated La Guayra, October 15, 1822.

"We arrived here on the 4th inst. We found the U. S. schooner Alligator, having a convoy of American merchantment for the Mona passage. The Alligator was detained two or three days before our arrival, at the request of the merchants, to move their property on board of her, a general panic having struck them in consequence of general Morales having captured Maracaybo, and an expectation that he would have marched immediately for Caracas. There are a number of American merchants here, and many Americans in the patriot service, badly paid, and generally disgusted with their situations. If Morales takes Caracas, La Guayra falls, and an immense property will be lost.— Capt. Spence is now at Caracas, with colonel Todd. Morales is a smart fellow, and he is much feared. The whole of the patriot squadron is lying here, having been chased in by a Spanish frigate and a brig. Several of our crew have symptoms of the fever."

OVERLEED—Op laatstleden Zondag, de Heer C. G. van Paddenburg.

TRANSLATION.

Curaçao, 24th November, 1822.

MR. EDITOR.

Dear Sir.—**Having perused in your Gazette of the 23d instant, an official letter addressed to general Morales by the commander of the American sloop of war Cyane, and it being my opinion, that if an officer of the navy has a right to address himself to a general without competent authority, one of the army may take the liberty of replying to him through the medium of the press; I shall therefore undertake this task, laying down my confutation in succinct paragraphs, for the greater perspicuity.**

All peaceable persons who resort to South America for the benefit of commerce and the arts are worthy of the highest regard, and the Spanish nation has lately given a real proof of her sentiments in the decree issued for their admittance; but unfortunately those sent by the U S. to the disaffected Spanish provinces are not of this class; they are disturbers of all social order, revolutionists, and military characters of every description, armed against the peaceable provinces and inhabitants of the Spanish monarchy, the property of whose subjects they attack and plunder with the most glaring piracy, having Baltimore and New York for their rendezvous, and this is done with the toleration of the government of the U. S. for you say she acknowledges such acts, by recognizing the insurrection of those provinces that belong to Spain, and with whom the American government has no right to interfere, without violating the most solemn treaties, as she has done, by carrying on an active war against persons, who relying on the faith of these treaties, maintain the most peaceable conduct.

I am persuaded *it will surprise* not only you but many others, that in America there still exist Spanish chieftains who are endued with sufficient energy to support the dignity of their country against those disturbers of the peace, who with sword in hand attack and plunder Spanish citizens, introducing at the same time arms, ammunition and agents to revolutionize their defenceless territories, and all with the knowledge of the government of the U. S. As a proof of this fact I shall notice the expedition of Miranda, fitted out at New York, to destroy the province of Venezuela; that of the brigand Ducoudray, composed of eighty vagrants, almost all of them American citizens, embarked on board of the brig Mary and the privateer Saratoga (which are said to have been fallen in with at sea by the sloop under your command) having on board arms and warlike stores to plunder and revolutionize Porto Rico, under the sacred ties of peace and amity; the adventurer W. Robinson, who, under convoy of the Macedonia frigate, on board of which he was passenger, has lately introduced ten thousand muskets into Carthagena; the agent or agents despatched by the American government to these provinces, with ample powers to support their rebellion, under the specious pretext of having recognized five established governments in America, governments that only exist in the fantastical imagination of him who voted for that purpose, at the very moment the Spanish forces were placing themselves upon an equal footing with those of the rebels; and finally the sloop of war Hercules, and brig Vencedor, both American vessels, which sailed from New York on the 30th September, fitted out and manned with American seamen, are at this very moment committing hostilities on the coasts of the main, under the Columbian flag, and within your own view. It is these acts which ought to attract your attention, and that of every scrupulous person. It is these deeds that have enforced such repressive measures, as you style military despotism, and although you would wish to alledge, in their defence, that they are citizens of Columbia, look over your constitution and you will find that men who have not yet set their feet upon the Columbian territories can only be deemed subjects of the country from whence they derive their origin.

Yes, Sir, *as general in chief he is accountable to his own nation and the civilized world for his proceedings*, and all nations, you alone rejecting them, would approve of such measures as tend to make just reprisals upon individuals carrying on war against the provinces under his command, and should he suffer himself to be destroyed with impunity by men, who forsaking their native country, venture upon a land to which they are strangers, erecting themselves, into modern Don Quixottes, to redress the wrongs of others, they would look upon it as an act of the most reproachable neglect. *It is not against every government*, as you pretend, but against all those adventurers, who, under a false semblance of peace, come to commit hostilities upon the Spaniards, that he wages and will ever wage war. Employ your skill and credit with your own government to obtain a cessation of the piracies committed against the Spanish provinces by your countrymen, and then, believe me, he will neither make use, nor stand in need of repressive regulations; and at the same time you will prove by this step your full knowledge of the humane usages of civilized society, usages which the Spaniards possess and have practised from the earliest times.

War under its mildest aspect is undoubtedly a deplorable calamity: it is my warmest wish that you might by means of your superior talents impress your countrymen with these sentiments, that they would cease to commit acts of hostility against this unfortunate country already laid waste, and retire from a contest to which they are strangers, giving themselves up solely to commercial pursuits. Then would the Spaniards enter the lists against their misguided brethren, not to compell them to yield by dint of arms, as they now do; but to induce them by the force of reason and persuasion, the Spanish nation, whose principles are free and generous, being conscious that errors and mistakes in politic are no crimes; for this very reason the war carried on against the Spanish Americans is conformable to the laws of nations, not to tyranize. but to associate them with that nation, which for liberal sentiments, sets the example to all Europe.

Those forces which you suppose ineffectually employed in Venezuela, are the same that will support all measures adopted against the disturbers of peace and good order. Question the dissident leaders if their efforts are ineffectual, or should you rather choose to witness their courage and discipline, place yourself in opposition to them, and their deeds will answer you much better than words. As for the *acts of plunder and cruelties* mentioned by you, only fix your attention on the many committed by the pirates from the U. S. on defenceless Spaniards, and you will behold your country enriched with numerous spoils of these unfortunate men, contrary to the laws and usages of nations. And, pray, Sir, what are your sentiments of the scandalous act committed by the Grampus upon a privateer legally fitted out at Porto Rico, and of the six seamen who fell victims to this rash proceeding?

The Spanish soldiers will never stain their swords with the blood of unoffending and peaceable men; they are as brave in action, as they are merciful to a vanquished enemy; and in both hemispheres they have lately given proofs of the eminent virtues they possess in their conduct towards tyrants, and men who have been led astray; but against external foes, who come in arms to invade their country and homes, they will be inexorable. The Spanish nation and authorities will always protect those persons (whatever be their origen) who quietly pursue commerce under the sanction of her laws; nay they would blush to imitate the conduct of general Jackson towards the unfortunate Creek Indians of Georgia, or commit the murder of the two peaceable Englishmen engaged in the fur trade, under pretext of their being agents of seduction, a deed for which all Europe still looks for satisfaction.

It is a general rule that every government has an incontestable right of blockade over the coasts of any nations, with whom they may chance to be at war. With how much more reason then, do they possess this power over their own territories and provinces in insurrection? To prove this I will point out facts that have existed: Napoleon declared all the coasts of the English dominions in both worlds in a state of blockade, and acted accordingly; England in like manner declared and maintained the same right over the coasts of France, and all the U. S. from New London to the West, without any foreign power, or even your government having objected to such measures. Now, if this right has lately been exercised by the first nations on the earth, why do you deny it at present? Besides this is no war of nations, it is a measure of policy, adopted by Spain against one of her revolted provinces, a measure with which no foreign power has any right to interfere, every one being entitled to govern his own family as he pleases; and as an instance of this you have only to look at the measures adopted by the British government in the severe instructions sent to the lord lieutenant of Ireland against foreigners? What would you say were Spain or Spanish agents to assist the rebel negroes in the province of Charleston, whom the government of the U. S. have punished with death? Certainly your government would complain of such a breach of all social order, and notwithstanding all this, the crime of these deluded wretches, was to obtain that independence which the U. S. approve of and support in the rebels of the South, and punish as criminal in those of the North, for the mere difference of those being Spanish and these North Americans, a political contradiction unbecoming men who live in this enlightened age.

Undoubtedly, *restitution will one day be demanded for spoliations*. Would to God that the American nation would adopt a measure which justice has been so long claiming, and may you, by the force of powerfull arguments be able to convince her of the propriety of her conduct in so doing. How many unfortunate Spaniards would then emerge from that state of mendicity into which the piracy of Baltimore has plunged them. Only cast your eyes on the vast number of armed vessels cruising in these seas, and you will not see one but what is commanded and manned by North Americans; now would it not be more becoming a great magnanimous and an enlightened nation to declare and carry on war according to the laws of nations, than in the manner the U. S. does against Spain? What I am going to say is not a Castilian boast, I am conscious that for a short time the U. S. would capture some few Spanish merchantmen, but on the other hand a swarm of privateers would show the commerce of America, that if the Spaniards have quietly endured till now with the utmost patience, it is owing to their veneration for the sacredness of treaties, and not to their want of courage. The U. S. cannot possible injure Spain, in a greater degree in war, than she does in peace, for besides revolutionising all her provinces, at sea she openly attacks her property and coasts. Allow me, Sir, to tell you, that a conduct so inconsistent with every principle of that delicacy which constitutes the character of all nations, is unworthy of a government which prides itself in possessing the learning of this enlightened age.

The conduct of the United States towards the Spanish provinces is neither pacific nor neutral, as you assert: it is an hostile aggression, to supply the rebel provinces with arms and ammunition, to convoy them with vessels of war, to send out public agents to kindle the flames of discord, to arm vessels of war in their ports, to man them with American citizens, and employ them against peaceable provinces and inhabitants, plundering their property at sea, and selling it in the United States, without any condemnation whatever; these are notorious facts, which destroy your assertions, and there are actually detained in the island of Curaçao at the present moment vessels armed and equipped in New York, loaded with arms ammunition, and proclamations of seduction, destined against Porto Rico: and it is further stated, I do not know upon what foundation, that you have demanded one of the individuals, arrested as the second agent of these robbers, which I can scarcely persuade myself could be the act of an officer of honor, the senior of the American squadron.

Yes, Sir: *there exists a treaty between His Catholic Majesty and the United States*, enterred into and ratified on the 22d of February, 1819, which the Spanish nation and the commander in chief of these provinces consider it their duty to observe with the greatest strictness; they will never abuse, but religiously regard it, and flatter themselves that you will use your influence to obtain that your countrymen may cease to violate it, which they are doing publicly and with impunity. And I can assure you, that in that case the Spanish nation and her citizens will be the sincere friends of all those who watch over and keep their treaties inviolate, as they are understood and agreeable to the usages of the present enlightened age.

Your protests ought to be directed to your own government, which violates the said treaties, by permitting her citizens to attack the Spanish coasts and properties; but so long as these aggressions are not repressed, means of repulsion and retaliation will not be wanting, for the results of which the Spanish commander in chief of Venezuela, in the name of the nation, enters his Protest against all nations who may commit hostilities against the provinces under his command, and particularly against the United States, who employ their forces and agents in a more direct manner than any other nation.

I believe I have answered all your observations: I have only now to remind you, that the war which at present exists in the provinces of America is not a war between one nation and another, but a war of a family in which one part is in discord with the other, intending to separate themselves, under the pretext that they have sufficient strength, both moral and physical, to govern themselves, as it happens in private families, the children of which having arrived at years of discretion liberate themselves. A war, which by the means the nation has adopted, will be at an end in a short time to the mutual satisfaction of both parties, and of all the commercial world, without the interference of neighbours to feed their domestic dissentions. The Spanish soldier never stops to count, nor will he give ground to any number of enemies who may attack him, as has been proved by a handful of brave men confined in a small corner of the Peninsula, destroying the best armies commanded by the greatest of tyrants, who overthrew and yoked to his car the powers of the north, except the Spaniards, who by their courage and example have given freedom to Europe. This other handful of heroes, who have found themselves under the same circumstances, reduced to a single fortress in Venezuela, and subject to the greatest privations, will follow the example of their companions in arms; and their forces, which you say will be useless, will demonstrate to those who have inconsiderately precipitated themselves, that their measures have been premature, by erroneous calculations of a predilection which can never obtain to the prejudice of other nations; and that the provinces of Venezuela will return to gather the fruits of liberty and peace, which a few men, seduced by the thirst of plunder, have undermined, destroying the present generation, without any expectation of happiness for the future; but, if contrary to what present appearances promise, their designs should be frustrated, they will have the glory of perishing in the field of honor, which is the wages of a soldier.

I conclude by assuring you, that if the government of the United States changes its conduct, and in observance of existing treaties restrains her citizens within the limits of a true and effective neutrality, the Spaniards of Venezuela will be their faithful friends, as they are in Porto Rico, the island of Cuba, and other points of the Spanish nation, since then, she, seeing the real state of her provinces in America, as an affair in which the commerce of the civilized world is interested, she has already solemnly declared to all friendly nations, that her provinces and ports beyond sea, are open to strangers and their commerce—generosity not equalled by any European nation.

I will do you the justice to believe that your sentiments and conduct, as respects the Spaniards, are those of a gentleman, a commander and a soldier of honor. This will be the opinion of all Spaniards as respects American citizens; and for myself, I have the honor to be, with the same sentiments, your attentive and sure friend, who kisses your hand,

A Captain in the Army,

(Signed) CARLOS ESPADA.